[l] Dr. Campbell also writes that he heard Mary ask "`why did you do this'" (viii), which he would like us to think refers to his removal of the suture.

[li] This is obviously a knick-name. "Posie" probably was Lorne Colin Campbell. Biographical information in the "Reive Collection" in the Archives of Ontario indicates that Lorne was born in 1851. This makes him 17 in 1868, the same age as Mary's "Posie." An article in the Daily Globe of June 5, 1868, states "Equally absurd is that supposition that she had formed improper relations toward a son of 17, two years younger than herself." A January 10, 1885 article in the Port Arthur Weekly herald and Lake superior Mining Journal inidcate that Lorne Campbell, M.D., "late of Silver Islet" was buried on Tuesday, with full Masonic honours. An article of January 3 reprots the complaint of a "poor woman" that "she ought to be able to secure some of the attention of this hereling [sic] of the corporation between his acrobatic feats in the municipal elections now going on." Lorne had just been elected School Trustee in Ward 3.

[lii] See Thomas Edward Brown, Living with God's Afflicted: A History of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, 1830-1911 (Kingston: Ph.D. Thessis, Queen's University, 1981).

[liii] Joan Burbick in Healing the Republic: The Language of Health and the Culture of Nationalism in Nineteenth Century America (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1994) discusses how in the middle of the nineteenth century medical superintendents used arguments about "the industrial nature of work, the enlarging urban landscape, and the restless pace of life in an increasingly commercial society" (144) as the locus of an essentially conservative and middle-class critique of American democracy. Such a critique might have been out of place in the context of Canadian society, which rather complacently defined itself by contrast with the United States. Workman himself was familiar with this mythical "kinder, gentler society" and enjoyed indicating the hypocrisy of the classes that extolled it but sent their relatives to U.S. institutions. Daniel Clark, however, was a younger man and a North American who had tended the troops in the American Civil War. Thomas Edward Brown, in Caring for God's Afflicted, writes that "it is difficult to escape the conclusion, given his lack of experience in handling the insane, that his appointment was little more than a political reward" (236). Nonetheless he seems to have shared the intellectual preoccupations of his American contemporaries. S.E.D. Shortt in Victorian Lunacy: Richard M. Bucke and the Practice of Late Nineteenth-Century Psychiatry (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1986) discusses the similar preoccupations of a fellow Canadian asylum doctor. In particular he connects the preoccupation with heredity and worry, as Burdick does similar concerns, to middle-class self-interest: "a middle class presumably free from hereditary taint" (123). See also Ian R. Dowbiggin's Inheriting Madness: Professionalization and Psychiatric Knowledge in Nineteenth-Century France (Berkkeley: U of California P, 1991). Dowbiggin concludes that "Hereditarianism was primarily a defensive ideology that enabled alienists to mitigate the professional embarassment and sociopolitical difficulties stemming from the impasse in which asylum psychiatry found itself at midcentury" (160).

[liv] There is evidence of tension between Workman and his successor, Daniel Clark. See entry for Tuesday, November 11, 1884, The Joseph Workman Diaries, Vol. 1 (University of Toronto Archives, B80-0015): "Having learned from unquestionable authority that Dr. D Clark Med. S. of the Toronto Asylum for Insane, stated to Dr. Tuke of England when that gentleman visited the Asylum in August last that I `left the Asylum in a disgraceful state' and that my `election as an honourary member of the English Medico Psychological Association was a great mistake for I merited no such honour'." Workman was incensed and had ecomiastic testimonials by J.W. Langmuir, former Inspector of the Asylums of Ontario and E.A. Merideth, former Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums for Canada East and West and late Assistant Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, printed and distributed to scores of colleagues in Canada and the United States.